DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Departure of the Peace Commissioners —They Enter Grant's Lines.

Vice-President A. H. Stephens, Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter and Judge John A. Campbell left Petersburg on Tuesday on their mission to Washington. During the day a flag of truce was received from General Grant, announcing that the Commissioners would be received at 5 o'clock p. m. Accordingly, at that hour, accompanied by several prominent citizens these gentlemen, proceeding out on the Baxter road, entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's brigade, of General Bushrod Johnson's division. They were preceded by Captain O'Brien, of the Exchange Bureau, who bore the flag of truce, and were met midway between the opposing picket lines by several Federal officers; among whom were Colonel Hancock, of General Grant's staff. The bearing of these officers was extremely courteous, and their reception of our commissioners graceful and becoming. They were in excellent good humor, and seemed alive to importance of the occasion.

At twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, after a short interview between the respective parties, our flag returned, and, under the escort of the Federal officers, the commissioners were conducted down the Baxter road to a special train awaiting them inside the enemy's lines. It was announced to them that they would be entertained at General Grant's headquarters on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning a steamer would be in readiness to convey them to Washington. A special request that Mr. Stephens's servant should be permitted to accompany him was readily acquiesced in, and the negro marched in attendance upon his master. This step was rendered necessary in consequence of the delicate condition of Mr Stephens's health, a constant attendant being required, under the circumstances, for his comfort. A detail of ten men was made, on the part of the enemy, to receive and take charge of the baggage belonging to the commissioners.

Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, assistant commissioner of exchange, accompanied the commission as secretary.

The scene on the lines during the passage of the commissioners was one of lively interest. As far as the eye could reach, to the right or the left, the breastworks were dark with men, while, in front, the Yankees crowded on their works, apparently eager to witness the event. Large groups were visible here and there in the hazy distance, viewing the scene through their glasses, and evidently discussing the merits and prospects of the commission.

A number of ladies were present on the ground, some in front of the works, some on top, and walking and riding in the field to the rear. Their presence added increased interest to the occasion.

During a visit of Colonel Hatch and some friends to the lines earlier in the afternoon, to superintend the dispatch of a flag of truce, considerable cheering was manifested on the part of our soldiers and of the enemy, who probably mistook them for the commissioners. The enemy is evidently pleased at this step we have taken to secure cessation of hostilities, and would welcome peace as joyfully as we.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

General Breckinridge, the new Secretary of War, is now in Southwestern Virginia. He will enter upon the discharge of the duties of Secretary of War on next Monday.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

EXINATION OF A SPY.—At one o'clock, p. m., yesterday, an examination was had before Commissioner Sands, in the case of John Hancock, of Massachusetts, and an alleged Yankee spy within our lines. Hancock was arrested in Rockets about the 20th of December, by Detective Reece, acting under instructions from Captain Maccubbin, Chief of the Detective Police. On his person was found papers giving full information of the late intended movement of the James River Squadron; also a passport, obtained from the Passport Office in Richmond, in the name of William Lambert, to go to James City. When caught he was evidently making his way to Deep Bottom and Grant's lines, with the most important information in his possession. The evidence elicited at the examination was very damaging, and Hancock was re-committed to the Castle for trial.—*Rich. Examiner, 2d.*

A UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER REFUSED LEAVE TO ENTER THE PORT OF BAHIA.

From the Paris *Patrie* the following items of news are derived:

A United States dispatch boat has been desirous to put into the port of Bahia, where there was a merchantile vessel, bearing the Confederate flag, lying. The President of the province refused his assent, declaring that he did not wish to see a recurrence of an incident similar to that of the Florida. The United States vessel, after remaining five hours in the entrance of All Saints Bay, put to sea again. The affair had no serious consequences, and it remains to be seen what the commander of the United States vessel will do.

HOLD YOUR ROPE.—Boswell, in his life of Dr Johnson, states that he was on board a ship, when a storm suddenly came up. Not accustomed to the sea, he became frightened at the rock of the vessel and the violence of the waves. "I went running," said he, 'everywhere, from bow to stern, catching at this and then the other rope, and crying out to the sailors, 'shall we be lost?'"

"Here," said an old sailor to me, "take this rope; hold on with all force; the safety of those on board depends on this, that every man do his duty," "I took hold of the rope,' says Boswell, "and held on, and we rode out the storm in safety."

On the ship of state, as well also as on the ship of church, he who runs and cries shipwreck and death, spreads confusion and dismay. Suppose the waters are high and the winds strong and wild, let every man be found steady at his place, holding the right rope, and with all force. A star is in the heavens that beams in the darkest night. To it lift the eye and trust in God! In the occupation and toil and duty, you will forget the tempest, and your fears will flee and the harbor be reached. Trouble comes on ship board only when men cease each and faithfully to hold their own rope."

A letter from Monterey, says Hon. Pierre Soule has arrived in the city of Mexico, on a mission for the Confederate States.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865. { NUMBER 80.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

We are much gratified to publish to day additional evidences of the sentiment which animates our soldiers. These brave men are at once the inspiration of our own people, and the terror of our enemies. The privations and hardships of a soldier's life are as powerless to subdue their spirits and unsettle their souls, as the embattled array of the foe to break their lines. Victorious over themselves no less than over the enemy, their patriotism and virtue, their courage and fortitude, are proof against every temptation and superior to every trial. The country will take new confidence and catch new spirit from the words of manliness and devotion to liberty and independence which come up from the army; and the world will conceive a new admiration for the noble men who perform the double work of meeting their country's enemies in the field, and cheering the people at home.

To these declarations from the army, we will add some words from one of the army's most distinguished leaders. We do not feel at full liberty to call his name; but if a soldier who is disposed to guess, were to name the general whom he most loves and confides in, or if a citizen were to designate the chieftain for whom he oftenest thanks God, he would not be far astray. The eminent soldier to whom we refer, said on a recent occasion, that he was not insensible to our reverses and trials, but that he was nevertheless not only hopeful, but confident. Any compromise of our struggle, he further remarked, would prove only a truce or armistice, and would be an unmanly shrinking from present duty, that would entail upon our children untold disasters.

These are words at once of cheer and of warning. Our safety and our independence are within the reach of a manly and patriotic effort—of that we may feel "not only hopeful, but *confident*." Then let us tax our energies anew, let us summon afresh all our strength, all our wisdom, and all our enthusiasm, and consecrate them, with increased ardor, to the cause of our country and its liberties! And let us take care lest through any weak longing for the close of the war, we betray, in any degree, the cause for which we have dared and endured and accomplished and suffered so much. Let us keep clearly in view that independence to maintain which we drew the sword, and listen to no suggestion for its compromise as the price of peace. Such a peace would indeed be but a hollow truce, and uneasy armistice. There can be no permanent peace where honor is compromised and where vital or important interests are placed in peril. It would be madness, it would be an unnatural cruelty, after having fought this battle nearly through, to adjourn it over for our children to begin it anew. In the tide of human events, this terrible struggle has fallen to our lot. Thus far we have met it as men. Thus far we need not fear the verdict of history and the judgment of the world. The part at least is secure. Shall we sacrifice all our honors through a sudden weakness now? Shall we sell the measure of our great fame for any ease which may be obtained short of a full success? Shall we, by an "unmanly shrinking" from dangers which we have braved for four years, leave a heritage of blood for our children, for which they shall curse our memories? Let us stand firmly to our responsibilities. The road we now travel is weary and the path is rough; but it is the way which duty and honor oblige us to tread, and to shrink from it would be treachery to ourselves and to posterity.

The time when movements for peace should commence to be agitated, has always been looked to by considereddate citizens as that which our principal danger would begin.—The roar of conflict rouses the manly instincts, and steadies the nerves. But the first prospect of peace begets a weariness of the fatigues and discomforts of war, and a longing after repose that sometimes betrays men to their ruin, or entails disaster upon their children. They begin painfully to count those toils, and estimate those hardships, which they have before borne with patience and even enthusiasm. We trust the people of the Confederate States will show themselves sufficiently intelligent to escape this peril. We hope their purpose will remain firm, their demands fixed, their resolve steady. The terrors of war have not intimidated—let not the blandishment of peace seduce them. Let us not through any impatience now, any giving way of our courage, and breaking down of our virtue, so much as entertain the slightest thoughts that look in the least degree lower than our unqualified independence. Our soldiers are speaking out as become their fame and merit. Let us have no "unmanly shrinking" anywhere.—We want a permanent, stable, honorable peace—one that shall be a blessing to us and our children; and not a cheat, a snare, a mere truce or armistice, such as a compromise of our present struggle would infallibly prove.

We have extended these remarks to their present length, lest the missions between this capital and Washington, should enfeeble us with injurious expectations. So far from relaxing an energy, we should stand doubly firm, and be doubly active. Congress would make a noble and becoming response to the occasion, by a prompt passage of every measure that looks to the more vigorous prosecution of the war. For negotiation or for conflict, armed preparation is equally essential. The winter is nearly over, Sherman is again in motion, and Congress still debates. While Rome debated, Saguntum fell. Let us take the warning. Let us have action, organization, and preparation, here and everywhere! Our country should resound with the hum of diligent preparation for the work that is before us, nay upon us!

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—A dispatch dated Lawtonville, January 31st, says: "The 20th Army Corps is now near Robertville. One division marched up on the Georgia side, crossing the river at Sister's Ferry. The 14th Army Corps is still in Georgia, near Sister's Ferry. Some prisoners taken say they are marching to Augusta, others to Branchville and Charleston. Prisoners taken this evening think Branchville is the point. The enemy are burning all good houses in their line of march. The enemy bring their forage and other supplies to Sister's Ferry on transports."

A dispatch from Adam's Run, February 1st, says: "All quiet here to-day. Two gunboats are lying off White Point."—*Courier.*

For the Confederate.

Landing of Yankees at Colerain—Stealing and Destroying Property—Capture of our Cavalry—Conduct of the Buffaloes—Arrival of portions of 2nd N. C. Cavalry—Great Freshet.

HERTFORD CO. N. C., Feb. 1, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—Some days since, a Yankee force landed at Colerain, Bertie co., and made a raid into Hertford co., nearly as far as St. John's. On the way, they stole or destroyed, as they chose. We hear of damage to Dr. A. Askew, but to what extent rumor varies.—They captured two of Captain T. J. Beamon's (cavalry) men who were taken off on gunboats. Our forces took two straggling Yankees that Captain Beamon has endeavored to exchange for his men.

Buffaloes are becoming troublesome. Several nights since, they visited the house of Jesse Darden, took from him $1000 in money, his brandy, fire arms and other articles.—They came to the house of A. W. Darden, at Elm Grove, robbed him of various articles, but becoming alarmed, made off without accomplishing what they probably designed.—Since then, they broke into the house of the widow of James Jordan, deceased, near Winton, took off nearly every thing of value, beat Mrs. Jordan until she escaped and found refuge in the house of a free negro. On Sunday night last (29th Jan.) they come to the plantation of James W. Hill, near Murfreesboro and stole wheat, bacon, brandy &c. But we hope that the presence of a detachment of the 2nd N. C Cavalry will put a stop to these marauders, as well as check the Yankees, and enable good people to lie down in quiet, at least, for a while.

Our rivers, creeks and mill streams are greatly out of their banks, owing to recent heavy rains; and we hear of heavy disasters.

Rumors of peace are rejoicing our hearts throughout all this lower country.

CARTOUCHE.

For the Confederate.

WELDON, N. C., February 2, 1865.

MR EDITOR: I beg the privilege of a few lines in your valuable paper, to record an instance of generosity, unfortunately too rare now a days, the recital of which I hope may waken the good samaritans of our State to do and likewise. You doubtless appreciate the condition of that class of our people, clothed under the general term of "Refugees," embracing as it does many of the best and bravest of the land, who, now deprived of house and home, and all their attendant comforts, are in our midst, some few with a little remnant of their former affluence, and all uncomplainingly struggling to eke out a scanty subsistence, which the steady fire of their patriotism alone makes endurable. A gentleman of Granville county, alive to the privations and hardships of the class that I have just described, as I am informed, not very long since, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, presented to the refugees resident in Oxford ten barrels of most excellent flour, after having disposed of his entire surplus of wheat to the government and families of soldiers at schedule price. Besides the flour, were other articles of less value, but very grateful to the recipients, and altogether constituting a donation worthy to be called magnificent, even in these days of depreciated currency. I only happened to learn this incident, as it were, by accident, and ask to publish it, not only as a tribute to the generous donor, but as an example specially worthy of imitation. Very Respt'y, &c.,

P. G.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NOTICE.

All persons holding Bonds given under the authority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Common Bonds,) are requested to present them to the County Solicitor, before February Court, that they may be changed and registered.

This order made at November Term, 1864.
jan 30-d6t. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ one or two first class pattern makers. Apply at once to
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

We have constantly on hand all kinds Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28 d6t.

CAST STEEL AXES.

We have for sale six or eight dozen (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

WANTED,

A situation as Governess by a lady fully qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address
Miss. M. E. N.,
jan 28-d5t* Pattonsburg, Va.

WANTED.

By a young man, exempt from service, a situation as teacher. He has had several years' experience and is qualified to impart a good practical education. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address J. E. MILLER,
Macon Depot,
jan 28-d2t* Warren County, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address
DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,
Warrenton, N. C.
Or, W. T. ALSTON,
jan 21-d2w* Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

B. F. POWELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.

IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, recaptured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:
EMANUEL,
Age 23 years, dark eyes black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.
By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H WRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Government, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment
RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-d12feb. Collector for Wake County.
Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are requested to announce Mr. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court.
feb 4-d3tawtd.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
ENFIELD, N. C.

AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE!

I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them.
GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL.

REFER TO
M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D. B. Bell, Enfield, N. C.
feb 4-d4t*

FOR SALE OR RENT,
IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.
feb. 3-d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

STRAYED.

On the night of the 1st instant, a large roan Cow, without horns, strayed from my place of residence in this city. She was purchased from Peterson Dunn, of Wake county, and bears his mark.

Any one informing me where she can be found will oblige me; and any one restoring her to me in this city will be liberally rewarded.
J. D. HUFHAM.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1865-d3t.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

FOR SALE.

A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.
jan 30-d4t.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY.
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135,) at the option of the Company. F. A. STAGG,
jan 30-d3t Secretary & Auditor.

OFFICIAL.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE,
ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleigh, J. J. Mimetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Hillsboro' to be filled, and Pittsboro' to be filled.
Jan 19 d12t W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned. W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.
(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of his Department.
(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
jan 17-d12t Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, one of the Depositaries of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN
CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May courts.

We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.
E. R. HARRIS,
jan 26-d12t. A. J. SEAGLE, } Executors.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN
WHOLESALE TOBACCO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. D. Pride, Sr. Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
jan 18-dtf Agent Southern Express Company.

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!!

We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 50 to 800 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7.50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. E. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be filed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4w Superintendent.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. B. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 21-dtf

NOTICE.

Persons who have hired negroes to the Chatham Railroad Company are requested to send them to Raleigh, to the care of Mr. Barringer, Agent at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, who will forward them to their proper destination. By order of
feb 1-d3t J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.
Progress and Conservative copy twice and send bills to the Superintendent.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot, in Franklinton, N. C.
Address J. A. PITMAN,
feb. 3 d3t* Franklinton, N. C.

$5,000 FUNDABLE NOTES

In '66, for sale by THOS. BRANCH.
feb 2 d3t

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
NOW published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
REV. P. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For two months.....$2.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charleston, S. C.
nov 1-d3m

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

We have just returned from Richmond whither we went for the purpose of attending to some private business, connected with this journal—and we are much surprised to see the strain of excitement, passion and agitation in which a portion of the press of this State is indulging, as if there was some vortex of inconceivable disaster threatening society, and there were scarce a possibility of escaping it. Fortunately we do not see that the people (with the exception of a very few who prefer to lean on agitation) are at all infected by the editorial phrenzy, and we are half inclined to think, that, even the agitators themselves are sportively engaged, seeing that they seem to think, a relief for all the evils which they anticipate is to be found in the *continued session of the Legislature.*—It must be a very shallow ditch into which we are about to fall, if we are to be drawn out by the present Legislature.

The status of the Confederacy as seen from the Richmond stand point, is not only consoling but cheering. The appearance of F. P. Blair, and his interviews with President Davis, his return to Washington and his reappearance in Richmond, followed by the departure of Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter, into the lines of the enemy, indicate, for the first time, the disposition of the Yankee Government to hear terms of negotiation, such as we could make. It is fair now to presume, that Lincoln will appoint a commission to confer with our representatives, and a distinct understanding will be had on the main topic, whether *any negotiations* between the two Governments can be entered on at all. We predict, that, in the event it should turn out that *none such* are possible, it will be wholly *the fault of our adversary;* and this fault will be manifest in this, that our enemy clearly means to coerce our submission to his authority and will be content with nothing else.

In the mean time, we are able to give assurance to the people, that Congress and the Government are perfecting measures to put the nation in a formidable state of defence. There is no intention to give up this Confederacy. If there are those among us who are cowards, and fear to continue the struggle for independence, or traitors who prefer to be governed by these who invade us—they are few, and they will not be allowed to jeopard even much longer the national cause.

They are provoking, themselves, the crisis which will strip men of all disguise, and then will be seen how very contemptible in number and character will those appear who, after being convinced of the earnest effort of our Government to secure an honorable peace; and its failure because the enemy allow to us only *dishonor*, yet, continue to oppose the Government and by various means pander to the successes of the enemy. After a full opportunity of seeing for ourselves, we assure the public that there is no ground of alarm. A very short time will lessen agitation.

The Voice of the Army.

Again are the soldiers speaking to the people, and as ever, their words are full of cheer, courage and hope. In all the divisions, and brigades, and regiments, meetings are now being held wherein the *soldiers*, the noble and glorious soldiers, who have borne in the palm of their hands the honor of the nation through the dread strife of four long years, are re-affirming, to their people at home, their solemn determination never to yield the contest, save on the condition of their country's independence. Theirs is a voice of welcome to loyalty all over the land; it will be heard with gladness wherever true patriotism has a home. It will revive the desponding spirit and reanimate the failing heart.

Bold and invincible soldiers, unconquerable by the enemy in front, unsubdued by the dissensions in the rear—what a record will be theirs, when blessed with independence, the nation shall add up the sum of her obligations to her heroic defenders.

We shall publish the proceedings of the soldiers as they appear—and let the timid and weak knees read them and see how happier far, it is to possess a courageous soul.

FROM THE OCCOQUAN.—The Richmond Examiner says a few days ago, two boats chartered to go up the Occoquan and take off a quantity of produce belonging to citizens living on that stream, were captured by some of Kincheloe's old command. The boats were burned, and the crews brought off.

GOING HOME.—This morning says the Richmond Examiner about two hundred and fifty of the enemy's deserters, who entered our lines under the protection guaranteed by order No. 65, will be started for a point on the hostile lines, through which many hundreds have already passed to their homes.

GOLD.—The Richmond Examiner of the 2nd says Gold was stiff at forty-five yesterday, but it was not much in demand, and there was a prospect of a decline.

We cannot but admit, that in our opinion, there is very little hope, of immediate peace between the United States and the Confederate States of America. But the movements that are now in progress, while we cannot hope that they will result in bringing to us that great blessing, are a subject, upon which we ought to congratulate ourselves—because there is reason to hope, if they do no other good, they will result in producing that *unanimity* of feeling among our people, which is of such immense importance—nay, which, we may say, is *essential* to our ultimate success.

Even the most despairing and despondent of our citizens—and we both hope and believe this class is small—as represented by Mr. Haines, of Davidson—who we take to be a fair exponent of their feelings—are not willing to accept less from the Yankee Government, than reconstruction "under the Constitution of our fathers." If this effort upon the part of our Government, to obtain peace on reasonable terms, shall establish, that the Lincoln administration is not willing to offer us even so much as this—but is only willing to offer terms, the acceptance of which will stamp degradation upon the forehead of every thing bearing the resemblance of manhood—surely we have a right to expect, that all men in North Carolina will then unite with us, in believing there is no other path to guide us out of the labyrinth of difficulties in which we are entangled, than the one which leads through fields of carnage and desolation; and in endeavoring to throw no obstacles, in the way of the Confederate Government, in its efforts to develop at once the utmost military strength of this Confederacy. It is not a pleasant duty to perform—the dashing down of air-built castles, and the repressing of buoyant hopes—especially when those hopes are just springing up, after they have been crushed down for years, by carnage and suffering, which have penetrated into the innermost circle of every household in the land—But nevertheless such duty sometimes comes, in the course of this weary and troublous life, to almost every one of us; and it is our duty now as a public journalist, to repeat our conviction, that the present efforts, now in progress, to close this war, will result in nothing but in convincing the three very able and patriotic gentlemen, who are now our emmissaries to the Washington Government, that the United States, have nothing to offer us, but propositions that it will bring a blush of shame to their cheeks, to have to consider and repeat. If such be the event, surely those few papers and politicians in this State who are so persistently urging the call of a Convention of the people, will desist from further efforts to distract and divide the people and to weaken and defame the Government.

We congratiulate our Legislature upon its determination not to call such a Convention, at least for the present, which they have demonstrated, by fixing the day of their adjournment for Tuesday next; and what we had intended to say in the way of objection, to any call, in any shape, for any Convention, of any kind, is rendered unnecessary, by the decision of our Legislators.

If any evil, in any form results, from this—apparently—peaceful interlude, in the game of war—it is entirely our own fault, and cannot reasonably be attributed to our chief Executive officer, President Davis. He saw plainly, that a unanimous concurrence of all, in the same aims, was a great element in our success; and as some men in our midst, believed, or pretended to believe, that he was not in earnest, in his desire to end the war, it was his plain duty to take the first opportunity to undeceive those, who were open to conviction. Whether he thought his efforts towards peace were likely to be successful or not, he has pursued the proper course of action. But if we at home, or soldiers in the army, or who ought to be in the army, permit our over sanguine hopes of a speedy end of the war, to relax our muscles, and win us, even for a moment, from the great duty of the hour—which is war—the fault is all our own. Life is so dear, and peace is so sweet, to most men, that there is some hazard, even with all our experience of our crafty enemy, in the pending condition of things; and therefore we call the attention of soldiers and citizens, to the fact, that in the effort to fill up Lincoln's last call for men, the principal argument now urged with the people of the United States, to induce them to volunteer, is the assertion, that they will never see the face of an enemy, and will probably only have to endure a few months of life in barracks, which is pleasant enough, with large bounty, good pay, and abundant rations. Lincoln's whole object in sending Mr. Blair to Richmond may have been a recruiting scheme, to give plausibility to this argument. Such a plan is of a piece with some of his previous conduct, and bears the ear marks of his ordinary diplomacy. If he can but obtain the men, and get them once in his army, he cares little for the means by which he effects his object. He realizes also the advantage which he may have, in the approaching spring campaign, if he can but once, thoroughly imbue the popular mind of the Confederacy, with the belief, that peace is at hand; for having once given way to the soothing dreams of peace, it is doubly difficult to nerve ourselves to meet the hard vicissitudes of war. No wise man will allow his conduct to be influenced, and his actions to be guided by a conclusion that peace is at hand.

And while speaking of unanimity, we deem it well to add, that the want of it in North Carolina, is not to be entirely attributed to the dangerous teachings of unscrupulous demagogues; for times of real peril have lessened their power in this State; the people realize as well as the rulers, that it is in general a safe rule, to suspect the man of hypocrisy, who makes a parade of his religion, and the politician of selfishness and corruption, who is clamorous for the rights of the people; but in the era of good feeling, which we hope will result from the present posture of affairs, it is to be hoped, that the numerous petty officials who at present, of necessity, darken the land, will remember, that any country engaged as ours is, in a struggle for existence is compelled to pass stringent and painful laws which are necessarily heavy burdens and grievous to be borne by the people—such as are our laws of general conscription, establishing provost guards and a passport system, the laws regulating impressment and the like—and that they will make an effort not to increase the burdens, by the manner in which these laws are enforced. We verily believe that more dissatisfaction, has arisen in this State, from the insolence, the assumption, the unwarranted delays, the impertinent arrogence, and the lawlessness, of unworthy subordinates, to whom the enforcing the laws has been intrusted, than has resulted from the existence of the laws themselves. Many a scarred veteran, who has fought his score of battles, finds it more difficult to obtain access, to some presumptious enrolling officer, whose experience of warfare is limited to forcing others into it, than to secure an interview with his great captain, Gen. Lee, or the President of the Confederate States. And many a time, a man who would gladly give all his substance for the cause of independence, is shocked into apparent remissness by the brutality of some underling of the Quartermaster's department. All these acts of misconduct are attributed to the Government, which from the immense extent of our country, and other unavoidable causes, is probably ignorant even of the existence of the official, and patriotism demands both from civilians and military men, that no instances of abuse of power, or even of unnecessary harshness in the exercise of it, shall go "unwhipt of justice," from their failure to report, to the proper authorities, all and every instance of official misconduct, which falls under their observation. Though true, the English have been laughed at by the French for the practice, there is sometimes no more effectual method of strengthening a people than—"*de tuer un Amiral pour encourager les autres.*

Commissioners to Richmond.

Messrs. Pool, Carter, Person and Hall appeared in Richmond while we were there, as Commissioners sent by the Legislature of this State for the purposes of conference, &c. It was very gratifying to us to mark the hospitable and distinguished consideration shown to the State, through her Legislative Representatives. The gentlemen were admitted to an immediate and protracted interview with President Davis, who, notwithstanding that he was suffering from a very severe attack of neuralgia, at once accorded a reception to our delegation. The matters of conference were, we presume, confidential, but we are enabled to say, that the President was frank, unreserved and confiding; that he presented to the Commissioners a full history of his policy as connected with peace negotiations, and that, the interview resulted agreebly and usefully. After passing from the audience with President Davis, the delegation were presented to the ladies of the Mansion and were entertained with refreshing hospitalities. The Legislature of Virginia, in both Houses, extended to the Commissioners of North Carolina, privileged seats upon the floor of their respective bodies, and the Governor of the Commonwealth entertained them at breakfast. Important conferences, we understand, took place between the delegation and our Congressional representation, all of which, we presume, will be before the public by the report of the gentlemen themselves.

One thing we are sure was prominent with all men: *that no State should desert her sisters*, or enter upon the mad project *of separate State action.* We await the report of our Commissioners with satisfaction, because from what we observed, we feel assured, that their visit to Richmond and their conferences there, were gratifying to all engaged; and we have great confidence that good will result from this action of the Legislature.

Legislative Summary.

Messrs. Pool, Hall, Person, and Carter appeared on Saturday in the General Assembly, having returned on Friday night from their embassy to Richmond.

Beyond the passage of a number of bills and resolutions—noted in our reports—of lesser importance, and a debate in the Senate on the bill to authorize the sending of State troops beyond the limits of North Carolina, little of interest was done.

Spring Circuit.

Arrangement of the Superior Courts by the Judges for the Spring Circuit:

1st	Circuit,	Judge Read,	Edenton.
2d	"	" Howard,	Newbern.
3d	"	" Gilliam,	Raleigh (exch'd.)
4th	"	" Saunders,	Hillsboro'.
5th	"	" French,	Wilmington.
6th	"	" Shipp,	Salisbury (exch'd.)
7th	"	" Heath,	Morganton,
8th	"	" Osborne,	Bumcombe,

New Advertisements.

Lynn Adams Esq., is a candidate for County Trustee.

A Reward of $100 is offered for the recovery of a hat.

Strayed, a dark Bay Mare.

A Female Teacher Wanted.

Tucker, Andrews, & Co., our next door neighbors, present quite a handsome bill of fare to the public.

The Houston *Telegraph* says the nitre and mining bureau in Texas is now producing nitre enough to supply the department with gunpowder. It is capable of producing 5,000 pounds per day.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4th, 1865.

Bill to impose a penalty of $20 on each failure to perform road duty (amended so as to make the penalty $10); bill to extend for two years next ensuing "an act for the benefit of persons entering vacant lands;" bill in reference to roads (providing that five freeholders, instead of a court as heretofore, shall asses the damages consequent on running a road over private lands); resolutions authorizing His Excellency, the Governor, to contract (if he shall deem the Salt Works not likely to furnish sufficient) with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., for a supply of salt for 1865; resolutions in favor of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of the Board (to pay for services in 1862, 1863 and 1864, legislative pay and mileage for those years); resolution for the relief of Wm. F. Watson, high sheriff of Iredell; bill to reimburse Surgeons of Home Guard Examining Boards for expenses incurred in rendering services (expenses not to exceed $1500 in any one case), by a vote of yeas 22, nays 14; bill to amend the Revenue Law (imposing a tax of $500 on all charters of incorporations, or amendments thereto, obtained from the General Assembly); resolutions in favor of the principle clerks of both Houses, passed respectively their third readings.

Messages were received from the House proposing to go into an election for one Director of the Insane Asylum, and transmitting a communication from Hon. J. A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, in reference to the Piedmont road.

Resolutions in regard to the payment of bounty (fifty acres of land and one negro) to soldiers, were re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the House transmitting certain engrossed bills and resolutions, among them Mr. Peace's resolution, declaring North Carolinia, despite pending peace movements, would vigorously prosecute the war, which was unanimously adopted.

The special order—bill to authorize his excellency, the Governor, to order the State troops, in certain contingences, beyond the limits of the State—being before the Senate, Mr. Dick proceeded to argue against its passage, declaring that no State had given North Carolina any right to order her troops upon the soil of that State; that if these men were ordered out they would be kept out; all provision's as to the duration of their detention being, as heretofore, set at naught; that the State would have to pay the expenses of these troops though they would be then really in the Confederate service; and that she would be unable to meet these expenses, for already the Confederate States owed her for clothing etc. $5,000,000 on audited and $2,000,000 on unandited accounts, not a cent of which she could obtain. The absence, too, of the Home Guard from the State would leave the fields untilled, the industrial pursuits of the country uncultivated, and society a prey to those disorganizing influence only now kept down in some measure by the presence of the few men left at home.

Mr. Ellis said he thought the Senator mistaken in several of the positions he had taken, for unless he was really deceived the State had received large sums of money from the Confederate Government in liquidation of part of her obligations. Then, too, he thought great injustice was done the men of North Carolina when it was said, as the Senator had declared, that they would not fight if taken beyond the State, and by breaking their ranks before the enemy would, bring disgrace upon the good name of the State. He could not believe it and thought if there House Guards were ordered out they would go with all the courage of their brothers before them.

Mr. Dick, rejoining, said he did not believe the Home Guard, if ordered beyond the State would fight—and they would not fight because all incentive to do so had been removed by the action of the government, and men cared nothing for a choice of masters, or a shadow of independence. Raw troops could not stand up against veterans, and especially when these troops knew they would not have any promises made them regarded by the Confederate Government, which had never kept any of its contracts with soldiers or people.

Mr. Ellis said in substance that since the violation of contracts had been so done he would ask why the Senator had not kept the contract *he* had helped to make. By his act the soldiers were placed under the flag for which they now fought, and for himself he would say if he had made this contract, he would stand with them to the last and tell them that for their support they should have the last grain of corn in North Carolina. By leave, Mr. Dick rejoined, and after some further dicussion the Senate proceeded to vote for a director of the Insane Asylum, and then adjourned to 3 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Simmons moved a message be sent the Senate proposing at one o'clock, to go into the election of a director of the Insane Asylum. Agreed to.

Bills concerning the police of the town of Kinston; to amend the charter of the North Carolina Express Company; to incorporate the Big Falls Toll Bridge Company; to incorporate the *Conservative* Publishing Company; and to amend the charters of Yadkin College and of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plankroad Company; and resolutions in favor of W. B Campbell, Sheriff of Beaufort county, of W. A. Maronly, Sheriff of Davie, and of E. D Davie, passed respectively their third reading.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a communication from Hon J. A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, which was read and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to declare that hereafter, during the continuance of the war, contracts, save where otherwise expressed, shall be deemed made and payable in Confederate currency.

The House then proceeded to vote, Senate having concurred in the proposition to that effect, for a director of the Insane Asylum, and pending any announcement of the result, the bill to better promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization, with a substitute therefor, from the Military Committee, and the question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was not agreed to, by yeas 7, nays 76.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the House then adjourned till 3 p. m.

RAID ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We learn from the *Register*, of last Friday, that Lieut. George Bayter, commanding Co. B, 12th Va. cavalry, with thirty men, one day last week, captured a train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They secured some prisoners and destroyed the train. Upon their return they visited Shepherdstown, where they captured the stores of three Yankee sutlers, valued at several thousand dollars. That boy George is "one of 'em"—at least the Yankees think so.—*Richmond Sentinel*, 2d.

The war News.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Sherman's movements is now the paramount interest of the military situation. There were no despatches from General Hardee at the War Department last night; but it is generally assumed that Augusta and Brachville are the the points of the enemy's destination. It was reported in Richmond, yesterday, by the telegraph, that the Twentieth Yankee corps had moved up the river, about fifty miles above Savannah. There had been some skirmishing on the Combahee: and it is probable that Sherman only intends a diversion on this line, while moving two of his columns on the South Carolina railroad from the position he has taken on the river above Savannah.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THOMAS' ARMY.

There was a report yesterday of a movement of a portion of Thomas' army to reinforce Grant on the Richmond lines. There is no doubt that information was recently received from General Early's lines that the enemy was moving large bodies of troops on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and it has been surmised that they are reinforcements from Thomas' army, who will be moved to Grant's lines by transports from Washington. Recent Yankee newspapers have spoken of the incipiency of a "movement that would astonish" &c., the details of which were contraband; but such anticipations, we know, are exceedingly cheap and common in the advices we get from the enemy.

INTERESTING FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Through the politeness of Major J. S. Grinnan, recently arrived here from Texas on business of the government, we have some most interesting intelligence from the region of the Trans-Mississippi.

Our forces had fallen back, in last December, from the line of the Ouachita river, on account of the difficulty of supplies. But it was not supposed that our military authorities intended to abandon any portion of Texas. A Shreveport paper says: "We are satisfied that it is not the intention of General Smith to abandon a foot of ground, either in Arkansas or Louisiana; that he will be prepared to enter the campaign next spring with larger and better disciplined armies than have been marshalled in this department since the war began."

Major Grinnan left Texas about thirty days ago, and gives a striking account of the abundant prosperity of that State. Even in the time of war a tide of emigration is flowing in there; many of the planters on Red river, and throughout Arkansas, having come into Texas to find homes there and employment for their capital. Cotton is being exported in vast quantities; business thrives; and Confederate money and stocks are looking up at rates which should teach us a lesson in Richmond. Major Grinnan says that when he left San Antonio, thirty days ago, gold was selling at ten to thirteen for one in Confederate notes. What a commentary on brokers' rates in Richmond!

GOVENMENT STOCKS IN TEXAS.

It appears that a most extraordinary market for Government stocks has sprung up in Texas; which is accounted for by the fact that foreign capitalists are investing largely in them in course of trade—especially in the fifteen million loan, from the idea that this stock, as it represents a patriotic loan of specie to the Government at par, is bound to stand whatever else falls. The coupons are also available to pay the export duties on cotton. The Houston *Telegraph* states that the Government six per cents are selling from 135 to 180; and adds that the fifteen million loan, for peculiar reasons, is "worth *ninety cents in specie* in this market." It is strange, indeed, that our people should be going all about Richmond hunting fanciful investments, leaving our Government stocks to be monopolized by foreign capitalists. It is quite probable that the fifteen million loan has already passed almost entirely into the hands of foreign holders, who have already seen its peculiar advantages, and proceeded upon the supposition that it must be a safe investment in any contingency.—*Richmond Examiner, Feb 2d.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

100 Bags Tower Shot, assorted sizes.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 6-d2t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

200 DOZ., CLARK & CO, SPOOL COTTON,
Just received, and on Consignment by
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 6-d2t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

A FINE LOT OF COLEMANS CELEBRATED ENGLISH MUSTARD,
Honey and Rose Soaps, &c.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 6-d2t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

20 KEGS SODA, AT
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 6-d2t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

5000 LBS. COPPERAS BY THE BARREL AT
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 6 d2t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

800 LBS. PRIME COFFEE, AT
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 6-d2t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

AUCTION SALES.

By TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

On Wednesday, Feb. 15th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at our Sales-room, an invoice of imported goods to close consignments, will be sold.

230	Doz.	Tumblers, assorted kinds,
12	"	Pocket Knives,
80	"	Pair Scissors,
24	"	Boxes Hooks and Eyes,
9	"	Steel Framed Spectacles,
1½	"	German Silver "
6	"	Hand Saws,
4½	"	Brass Spurs and Leathers,
3½	"	Steel Bridle Bits, (polished,)
11½	"	Bridles,
6	Gross	Carpenters Pencils,
20	"	Porcelain Buttons,
200	Doz.	Clarks 3 corded Spool Cotton,
1	Case of	Box Coffee Mills,
6	Kegs	Wrought Nails,
1	Cask	Frying Pans, 24½ Doz.

feb 6-d2t.

$100 REWARD.

Lost or stolen from me on the night of the 4th inst., a new BLACK HAT with low crown and checked lining. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Confederate office and no questions asked.
feb 6 d2t.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are requested to announce LYNN ADAMS, Esq. a candidate for the office of County Trustee, for Wake county.
If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.
feb 6-w1[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The Baltimore American of 30th asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give hearing to any person of influence, who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace upon the basis of submission to the Union.

C. C. Clay, Jr., has arrived at a Confederate port.

Commissary General Northrop has not resigned as reported.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Senate, the negro question was further discussed several hours, without result. The bill to establish a flag for the Confederate States passed without opposition.—The new flag was displayed from the Capitol today, the only change is the substitution of a red bar for the half white field, the former composing the out end. Nothing of interest in the House in open session.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The Herald of the 2nd has been received. A Washington dispatch says: we have had a surfeit of peace rumors to-day, and it is exceedingly difficult, out of the mass of contradictory statements, to arrive at the truth. The facts appear to be that there was a delegation from Richmond admitted within our lines yesterday—to-day they started down James river on an army transport. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe. Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them, there is reason to believe they will not come to Washington at present.—But any negotiations or conference in regard to the settlement of difficulties will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward, in behalf of the Government.

The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery. The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore American of the 1st, announces the arrival there this morning of Seward, accompanied by his private Secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Grant's dispatch steamer, to meet the Rebel Commissioners.

The House adopted the Senate resolution abolishing slavery within the United States. Salutes in honor of the event were fired in various cities.

The Maryland House of Delegates has concurred in the amendment.

Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks were burned. Ten thousand bales of cotton had been shipped North, and a crowd of other vessels are being loaded with it.

Grant has recently been to Fort Fisher. He returned to Fortress Monroe on Monday.

An order has been issued by military authority in the State of Missouri for banishing from that State the wives and children of all men in rebel military service.

The House passed a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara.

Brazil is now engaged in hostilities with both Hungary and Paraguay. The latter State has, according to the latest advices, also declared war against the Brazilians.

Gold closed in New York on the 1st at 204.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Camp Winder Hospital, at Richmond, Va., on the 11th day of November, 1864, Serg't. WM. B. POWELL of Co. "I" 4th N. C. Cavalry, of a wound received near Burches' Mill, Va., on the 28th of October, 1864.

Sergeant Powell was a son of the late Rev. Thomas Powell, of Warren county, N. C., and left behind him a wife and five little children to mourn the loss of one which earth can never replace.

The deceased had been a member of our army for nearly four years, during which time he was twice captured by the enemy, and received his fourth wound. For the first two years he served in an infantry company in the 12th N. C. Reg't, and on account of a wound, received at the battle of Boonsboro', he was transfered to company "I" 4th N. C. Cavalry, where he served until the day he so unfortunately received the wound which he was not permitted to survive. Never did our country loose a more patriotic son, than Serg't Powell; as a soldier he discharged his duties well in camp, on the battle field he was brave and daring, never flinching from danger, and in every instance was heard encouraging his comrades to follow in the hottest of battle.

His family and friends have our most heartfelt sympathies in their bereavements, and we hope that they will kindly submit to the will of Providence, bearing in mind, that their beloved one fell while nobly defending his country, and has been taken from a world of many sufferings, dangers, evils and afflictions to a world of infinite and eternal happiness and joy. AMICUS.

"Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

Died, at his residence in Warren county, N. C., January 23d, 1865, of Paralysis, M. M. DRAKE, in the 68th year of his age.

The deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Caswell Drake. He had long been a member of the M. E. Church, and died as he had lived, a christian. He was honest and upright in all of his dealings with mankind; and no one could say that Mathew Drake ever wronged them. He was ready and willing to give his mite, none ever asked of him a favor in vain. Kind and charitable to the poor of his neighborhood—they will miss him now that he is gone.

He leaves a large circle of friends and relations, but they mourn not as those who have no hope. He has gone to that land for which he has so long been ripe. Gone from earth, and the afflictions of this world, to that bright and happy home prepared for the truly good. All his pains are now over; he is with his God in that world beyond the skies—the sunny land of the soul.

"Peaceful be thy silent slumber;
Peaceful in the grave so low;
Thou no more will join our number,
Thou no more our songs shall know.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us;
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

D. J. F.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.

I wish to employ a lady of experience, well qualified to teach the English branches, and Music on the Piano) to take charge of a school in my family. References given and required. A lady of piety prefered.
H. B. WILLIAMS,
feb 6 d4t* Box 129, Charlotte, N. C.

STRAYED,

From the subscriber at Bellevoir, Chatham county, on the 23d inst., a short, dark BAY MARE, rather chunky, mane on the left side; heavy mane and tail a little darker than the body; a small scar on the back.

Any information will be thankfully received and the finder rewarded. Address
MRS. S. A. NORWOOD,
Bellevoir P. O.
feb 6-d1w* Chatham co., N. C.

Conservative copy one time.